

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

30 APRIL 1987

**Pakistan-DRA**

A Pakistani warplane flying to investigate an intruding Afghan aircraft near Miran Shah was downed by a missile, Karachi radio announced. The pilot ejected and the plane crashed near the border.

**Gulf Conflict**

**Iran-Iraq Battle Reports** — Iranian antiaircraft fire shot down an Iraqi MiG over the Karbala-10 sector of the battlefield inside northern Iraq, IRNA announced. According to a military statement broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio, Iraqi warplanes scored an "effective, accurate blow" on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast. A Lloyds representative subsequently told INA that a Panamanian tanker en route to Bushehr suffered an attack.

**Iranian Naval Readiness** — In remarks cited by Tehran radio, the Iranian Navy commander threatened to close the Gulf if there is "any disruption in the movement" of Iranian ships as well as imports and exports. He also warned that his country is prepared to "confront" any hostile action by the U.S. fleet. The commander stressed that expertise in operating complex missile systems has enabled the navy to expand its operations to include the area from the northernmost Gulf to the southernmost Sea of Oman.

**Hizballah Threat** — The Kuwaiti Hizballah issued a statement threatening to launch an "armed struggle" unless the government stops its "mounting wave of oppression" and ceases its support for Iraq, Tehran radio reported.

**Israel**

Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres and Jordan's King Husayn reached agreement on a document of understanding on an international conference at a meeting in London at the beginning of April, Jerusalem radio asserted in a 30 April report. The radio spoke of a "secret appendix" to the document in which Husayn gives an understanding that he will not include PLO officials in negotiations. However, a Jordanian spokesman in Amman denied that the king has agreed to negotiate without the PLO and that he has met with Peres, the radio added.

Labor Party ministers have decided to call for early elections if Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir rejects Peres' plan for an international conference, the radio disclosed earlier. The decision was taken at a meeting in which Peres presented the plan to his Labor colleagues and told them it will be raised in the cabinet in May, possibly before his planned visit to the United States. Meanwhile,

Jerusalem television reported that the Alignment was "furious" with the Likud for leaking some details of the document on Peres' proposals which the U.S. ambassador presented to Shamir last week. Noting that the Likud released these details in order to highlight "weak points" in the document, the television said the Alignment viewed this as "the last straw" in the breaking of the fabric of relations between Shamir and Peres.

In a related development, Likud sources cited by *Ha'aretz* contended that Peres and Defense Minister Yitzhaq Rabin are seeking to create a government crisis on the peace issue in order to divert attention from the "harsh findings" against them which are likely to be issued by the Knesset committee investigating the Pollard affair. "Authoritative" sources cited by *Ma'ariv* revealed that the two-man committee set up by the government to investigate the Pollard affair will criticize Peres, Rabin, Shamir, and Moshe Arens for being neglectful in their supervision of the Science Liaison Bureau, which recruited Pollard.

**PLO Affairs**

PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat arrived in Baghdad 30 April, INA disclosed. The UAE's *Al-Ittihad* stated that he will ask Iraqi President Saddam Husayn to mediate with Egypt and Jordan to limit their measures against the PLO, according to Abu Dhabi radio. The paper also reported that three Fatah leaders will participate in a Palestinian delegation that will visit Syria shortly. The DFLP and PFLP denied a Dubayy press report that their leaders have been barred from Damascus, Radio Monte Carlo noted.

**Egypt**

*Al-Wafd* confirmed in its 24 April edition that it was the paper criticized by President Husni Mubarak in his speech to the People's Assembly the previous day. However, the paper denied having reported that Egypt is changing its "inclinations and friendships," asserting that Mubarak made such "gross accusations" because he was misinformed about *Al-Wafd's* reportage and failed to check the facts. The paper said it had merely published news on the "parallel and balanced maneuver on both the U.S. and Soviet fronts," noting that similar information was published in a government newspaper.

**Turkey**

Security forces are searching for "separatist bandits" who killed 11 Turkish soldiers in a 28 April ambush in the Hakkari region, the interior minister announced in a statement reported by ANATOLIA.

**FBIS****DAILY REPORT  
CONTENTS****South Asia**

Vol VIII No 083

30 April 1987

**MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW ..... i****AFGHANISTAN**

|                                                                |     |
|----------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Najibullah Interview in AL-SAFIR Cited .....                   | C 1 |
| CSSR's Chnoupek Continues Kabul Visit .....                    | C 2 |
| Signs Cooperation Protocols .....                              | C 2 |
| Speaks at Banquet .....                                        | C 2 |
| USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Departs for Home .....          | C 3 |
| Soviet-Afghan Forces Bomb Herat Residential Areas [IRNA] ..... | C 3 |
| 'Extremist Groups' Kill 9, Wound 15 in Attack .....            | C 3 |

**INDIA**

|                                                                                     |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| New Delhi, Beijing Urged To Review Border Policy [THE HINDUSTAN TIMES 22 Apr] ..... | E 1 |
| Shift Demanded From Peaceful Nuclear Policy .....                                   | E 2 |
| Delhi Notes U.S. To Lease AWACS to Pakistan .....                                   | E 2 |
| Swedish Government Investigating Bofors Arms Deal .....                             | E 2 |
| Surface-to-Air Missile Test Launch Reported .....                                   | E 3 |
| Army Deserter Arrested for Robbery in Punjab .....                                  | E 3 |

**PAKISTAN**

|                                                                           |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Aircraft Downed by Missile Near Afghan Border .....                       | F 1 |
| Spokesman on AWACS, Indian Nuclear Policy .....                           | F 1 |
| Paper Views Ziaul Haq-Junejo Policy Differences [THE MUSLIM 23 Apr] ..... | F 1 |

**OTHER COUNTRIES****SRI LANKA**

|                                                             |     |
|-------------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| Indian State Aid to Tamils 'Setback' to Peace Process ..... | G 1 |
| Paper Cited on 'Affront' [ISLAND 29 April] .....            | G 1 |

**IRAN**

|                                                         |     |
|---------------------------------------------------------|-----|
| U.S., USSR Have 'Understanding' To Confront Iran .....  | I 1 |
| 'Strategic Unity' Toward Revolution .....               | I 1 |
| Khamene'i Says Iraqi Supporters To Fall .....           | I 2 |
| Superpowers' Support Unable To Save Iraqi Regime .....  | I 2 |
| Tehran Not To Attack Others After Iraq's 'Defeat' ..... | I 3 |
| Navy Commander Warns U.S. Fleet Against Action .....    | I 3 |
| Musavi Cites Karbala'-10 'Significant Advances' .....   | I 4 |
| Reporters Invited To Cover Victories .....              | I 4 |
| Military Official Cited on 'Fath 5' Operations .....    | I 4 |
| IRGC, Kurdish Forces 'Liberate Iraqi City' .....        | I 5 |
| IRGC Forces Down Iraqi MiG Over Sulaymaniyah .....      | I 5 |
| Communique No 2,821 Details Combat Operations .....     | I 5 |

**Najibullah Interview in AL-SAFIR Cited**  
*LD291343 Kabul Domestic Service in Pashto*  
 1630 GMT 28 Apr 87

["Text" of interview with Najib, general secretary of the PDPA Central Committee, with correspondent of Lebanon's *Al-Safir*, time and place not given — read by announcer]

[Text] Question: There are three [word indistinct] Arab embassies in Kabul. How do you assess Arab-Afghan relations? How can they be expanded? In what way can they be (?improved).

Answer: First of all I would like to state that the Arab world is large. Undoubtedly reciprocal understanding has not been achieved with all Arab states. Unfortunately, because of various perceptions, and mostly because of outside pressures, some Arab states have thus far chosen to adopt a negative stand toward the DRA. Apart from this, we have broad contacts with a large number of Arab countries, including the [word indistinct] of diplomatic relations. We have good trade and economic relations with a large number of Arab countries. Our traders travel to those countries and sign agreements. The most important thing, however, is that there is no valid document of our party and state that has not expressed solidarity with the rights of the Arabs and with their struggle against imperialism and Zionism.

Question: It is my perception that your social policies among the people of Afghanistan are born from your desire to achieve coexistence between socialism and Islam. Some people see this in the light of their religious prejudice as being unworkable. What is your opinion in this regard?

Answer: In reply to your question it should be clarified that firstly, socialism is not in contradiction with any religion, among them Islam. Secondly, the construction of socialism is not in our working plan. The enemies of world Muslims make all kinds of efforts to create artificial contradictions between the Muslims of the world and the socialist countries. Our duty is to expose and foil such attempts. Our country is an Islamic country and we are constructing a new, nonaligned, and independent Afghanistan in accordance with the traditions and customs of our Muslim people.

Question: What are your proposals for improving relations between Afghanistan and Iran?

Answer: We are always ready to strengthen good-neighborly ties with our neighbour, Iran, with whom we are linked by common cultural and historical roots. In this way, the Iranian Government should put an end to its attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of our homeland and to create obstacles in the way of the return of Afghans to their homeland.

Question: It is being said in Moscow that the decision for Soviet units to enter Afghanistan was a mistake that should be rectified. What is your opinion in this regard?

Answer: Firstly, I have not heard such a thing from Moscow and I hope that every serious journalist listens to official sources and is not satisfied with rumors. The assistance rendered to us by the Soviet Union does not please some in the West. Therefore,

the Western mass media exploits every opportunity to defame this assistance. I believe the best witness to the approach of the Soviet people and the Soviet leadership to the internationalist troops could be [word indistinct] from the speech of M. S. Gorbachev to the 20th congress of the Soviet Komsomol.

Question: What are your expectations of the upcoming talks in Geneva with Pakistan? In your opinion, if the talks fail, do you need further [word indistinct]? Or do you have another plan for talks with Pakistan?

Answer: If Pakistan had a constructive stand and did not, under pressure from the United States, evade the realistic proposals of the DRA delegation, the possibility of a final agreement would have existed in the course of the previous round of talks. As I have said concerning the future round too, we will continue our efforts to reach an agreement acceptable to both sides for a solution to the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

Question: Is the United States (?bent) on transforming the Afghan problem from an internal problem to a regional and international one? Is it possible to say that Afghanistan will succeed in bringing about peace before agreement between Washington and Moscow is reached?

Answer: First of all permit me to disagree with your formulation concerning the internal problem. From the very beginning of the victory of the April Revolution, which was warmly welcomed by our people, our country has been faced with organized interference by the imperialist and regional reactionary forces. In this way the Afghan question acquired an international character. It is because of this that the question of international guarantees has been addressed in the Geneva talks.

In connection with an agreement between Washington and Moscow, I would say that, firstly, we rely on our northern neighbor the Soviet Union, and secondly, its participation in a political solution could play an important role. In particular we must consider the fact that the Soviet leader has not only stated his desire to reach a political solution to the situations surrounding Afghanistan from authoritative platforms, but has taken specific steps in this regard by withdrawing six regiments from Afghanistan last summer. Unfortunately, the U.S. position concerning Afghanistan has remained unchanged, negative. U.S. military assistance to the uncompromising faction of (?our) opponents, who reject every sort of agreement, is indicative of this fact.

Question: It has been said that in the past there was no central government able to consolidate its rule in (?other) areas in the country. What is your opinion?

Answer: The principled difference between the present regime and the past regime lies in the fact that we do not attempt to impose central rule on one or other part of the country. We want the people themselves to accept our program and form the local organs of state power and administration. The fact that elections to such organs have been and are being successfully completed is indicative of this work. Such a policy responds to the interests of the majority of the people. Such an organ, be it [words indistinct], is suitable.

**Question:** Your initiative in January concerning the announcement of a unilateral cease-fire and the return of the refugees is facing external problems. Do you have any other initiative following the elapse of 6 months or will weapons be reused?

**Answer:** Our peaceful initiatives recently put forward seek a policy of national reconciliation. The first step is a unilateral cease-fire. These initiatives have been planned over a long period. It is (important) that we anticipated certain problems, in particular in the first stage of this path. However, our people have (?accepted) the policy of national reconciliation, which, as the consolidation of peace on our soil, is the fundamental response to their demands.

The party, of course, introduces changes to all kinds of plans. We will not remain silent (?now), nor after 14 July in view of the fact that our uncompromising enemies openly advocate violence. They will receive shattering blows in reply to every treacherous attack. We, however, do not want to solve our problems with the opponents only through arms. Our path is one of dialogue and reconciliation. We will make every effort, now and in the future, to pursue this path. I repeat again that our people, on whose behalf we have shouldered this heavy burden of responsibility for the sake of the destiny of the homeland, are much in need of peace.

**Question:** Is there any link between the problems of Afghanistan and the Middle East, Arab and Israeli enmity? Is there a common link at the international level in the solution of these problems?

**Answer:** It is natural that in this [word indistinct] century, it is very difficult to find processes that do not have reciprocal links. In particular, these developments are happening at the same time; so, the question is: What are these reciprocal links. In reply to your question, we can see reciprocal links in the fact that blood is being shed in the deserts of Palestine as well as in the valleys of our mountains, because the policy-makers of neo-globalism in Washington are in the habit of declaring every part of the globe as the [word indistinct] U.S. interests giving it the right, as it were, to change the cultures of the peoples and countries who do not want to live in accordance with them. In the Middle East, by resorting to many crimes against the Arab people, they are encouraging their strategic partner, Israel, and here on Afghan soil they pay our enemies for the mourning and tears of thousands of children, women, and old men.

Nevertheless, the common essence of each problem has a separate character. Therefore, the paths to their solution are separate. However, I believe that the assistance of peaceful forces and of the world public opinion will play a very important role in Arab-Israeli problems as well as in the solution of the situation surrounding Afghanistan.

**Question:** Do you believe that your type of socialism creates obstacles in resolving the internal differences with the faithful Afghan tribes?

**Answer:** I see the mass media of some countries, foremost from the Western countries, as trying in a provocative and hostile

manner to label us with socialist slogans. Many times I have emphasized that in its essence, aims, and tasks our revolution is national and democratic and responds to the interests of all Afghan strata including the militant tribes.

**Question:** Could Afghanistan be considered as a broken mirror in which Asian conflicts of the eighties are reflected, or are complementary to the conflicts that began in Vietnam, Korea, and other regions of Indochina?

**Answer:** Your view concerning Afghanistan is a bit surprising. By this I mean your comparing our country to a broken mirror. We do not consider our homeland as such. However, the negative events taking place in our country are not a development of those conflicts that, as you said, went on at that time in Korea, Vietnam, and Indochina, but are a direct consequence of direct interference by imperialism in our internal affairs, which, in fact, is similar to the U.S. interference in Korea and Indochina.

**Question:** Differences with Pakistan began before the revolution. Some people consider them a necessary and inseparable part of relations between the two countries. What is your opinion in this regard?

**Answer:** All the differences that existed with Pakistan before the April Revolution have been critically assessed by the DRA. Many disputed questions could have been resolved through negotiations. Unfortunately, the Pakistani Government has chosen another path. It has chosen one of support for antistate elements and the encouragement of aggression. In the light of some recent changes in our relations, I have good reason to say that taking into account the talks in Geneva, we could reach agreements with Pakistan acceptable to both sides. We believe in the principle that sitting at the negotiation table 100 times is better than standing once at the abyss of war and conflict.

#### CSSR's Chnoupek Continues Kabul Visit

##### Signs Cooperation Protocols

LD300554 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari  
1600 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Cooperation protocols between the DRA and CSSR Ministries of Foreign Affairs and Public Health were concluded this afternoon at the headquarters of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The protocols were signed by Comrade Abdol Wakil, member of the PDPA Central Committee Politburo and DRA minister of foreign affairs, for the Afghan side; and CSSR Minister of Foreign Affairs Comrade Bohuslav Chnoupek, for the CSSR side.

##### Speaks at Banquet

LD300644 Kabul BAKHTAR in English 0448 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] Kabul, April 29 BAKHTAR — "My third official and friendly visit from your country takes place at a time when the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan has announced the policy of national reconciliation and now is doing its best for its

realisation in the DRA, said Bohuslav Chnoupek, minister of foreign affairs of the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia, at a dinner banquet given in his honor by Abdol Wakil, minister of foreign affairs of the DRA, in the reception hall of the Afghan Foreign Ministry on April 28.

The policy of national reconciliation, aimed at further strengthening of an independent, free, and non-aligned Afghanistan, is evaluated as a real revolutionary measure by us, he said.

The basic obstacle against the normalisation of the situation and especially reaching to a political solution of the situation around Afghanistan, emanates from the negative stand of the U.S. and world imperialism, causing instability inside the DRA, he added.

Between the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan, there exists typical relations based on equality, freedom, mutual trust, and revolutionary and brotherly solidarity. With complete satisfaction, we witness an ever increasing growth in the political contacts between our parties, governments, social institutions, and extensive layers of the peoples of the two countries, he said.

The economic cooperation between Czechoslovakia and Afghanistan forms the inseparable part of our relations. I am pleased to say here that commercial exchanges between the two countries reached to a remarkable amount of 90 million dollars last year, he stressed. The role of Afghanistan in the Nonaligned Movement, one of its founders, is appreciated by us. We also express our complete satisfaction from your stand on issues of Asian peace, your complete support for the peaceful solution of situation in the Middle East, ending of Iran-Iraq war, your solidarity with the front line of Nicaragua, and your backing from the peoples who fight for their freedom in the world.

It is under this spirit that in the United Nations we collectively strive for the creation of an international system of peace and security. For the realisation of this campaign, we possess common ideals and common objectives," Bohuslav Chnoupek concluded.

**USSR Supreme Soviet Delegation Departs for Home**  
*LD292053 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari*  
*1600 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] Yerminev Lev Borisovich, member of the USSR Supreme Soviet and first deputy chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, who came to Kabul at the head of a high-ranking delegation for an official and friendly visit at the invitation of the DRA Revolutionary Council, departed for his country today.

The *Bakhtar Information Agency* reported that the delegation was seen off at Kabul airport by Acting President Haji Mohammed Chamkani, president of the Revolutionary Council Presidium; Mohiyadin 'Amar, secretary of the Revolutionary Council

Presidium and deputy head of protocol of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; Pavel Petrovich Mozhayev, ambassador and extraordinary representative of the USSR, with some high-ranking authorities of his embassy; and a number of department heads in the machinery of the Revolutionary Council.

**Soviet-Afghan Forces Bomb Herat Residential Areas**  
*LD292258 Tehran IRNA in English 1805 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] Mashhad, Khorassan Prov., April 29, IRNA — Intruding warplanes of the joint Soviet-Afghan forces heavily bombed four residential quarters in Herat Province on 11 April following repeated failures to lay siege to the city of Herat.

In the raid several houses were destroyed and six innocent Afghans martyred and wounded in Borna-Abad [as received] of Ghurian Governorate, Herat Province.

Meanwhile, Qala Jamal [as received] and Zende Jan areas of Herat were razed by Soviet warplanes on the same day in which 26 civilians including women and children were martyred and wounded.

**'Extremist Groups' Kill 9, Wound 15 in Attack**  
*LD291738 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari*  
*1600 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] The BIA reported that the treacherous extremist groups embarked on another shameful and cowardly action: While DRA revolutionary sovereignty observes a unilateral cease-fire, the treacherous extremist groups launched 18 mortar mines and 38 rounds of [word indistinct] yesterday and the day before yesterday, making the peace-loving people of Meymaneh city mourn the loss of their beloved ones.

The report adds that as a result of this criminal action of the extremist elements — treacherous to the homeland and our people — nine of our compatriots, including two innocent children, were martyred; and another 15 persons, including children, women, and elders, were seriously injured and four residential houses were destroyed.

The report adds that soon after the incident the noble and peace-loving people of Meymaneh, along with the security forces of this city, transferred the injured people to the health centers. Their conditions were regarded as improving by the officials of the health centers.

The religious inhabitants of this city have strongly denounced this shameful action of the extremist elements, carried out at the instruction of chieftains of the treacherous extremist groups in Pakistan, and showed their anger and repulsion vis-a-vis such actions of the criminal elements.

**New Delhi, Beijing Urged To Review Border Policy**  
*BK290145 Delhi THE HINDUSTAN TIMES in English*  
 22 Apr 87 p 9

[H.K. Dua Commentary: "Reviewing China Policy"]

[Text] Indications were available earlier this year that the Indian Government was in favour of taking another look at its policy towards China. The Prime Minister's remarks at his Press conference on January 20 also suggested that he was in favour of initiating a political dialogue with China to resolve the boundary question and improve relations in political, economic and scientific spheres.

No word is, however, lately available from within the Government to indicate whether it has reviewed its China policy at all and if so what decisions have been taken on this account. The annual reports of the Ministries of External Affairs and Defence carry only brief but traditional references to China, its known position on the boundary question and its place in the generally hostile security environment around India. The Government's answers in Parliament also do not indicate any fresh thinking on China.

There can be many reasons for Mr Rajiv Gandhi not following his instinct to review the China policy. Possibly not everyone concerned with China policy in the Government is convinced that an Indian initiative to settle the boundary question will draw a positive response from China. It is also possible that New Delhi might have sent feelers to China without evoking a positive response. Moreover, the Rajiv Gandhi Government, finding itself caught in a political crisis, is perhaps unable to take an initiative on such an important question as the boundary dispute with China at this stage.

It is also possible that Beijing is lukewarm about a serious dialogue with India because it feels that the Rajiv Gandhi Government is not in a position to go in for a boundary agreement that involves concession to China at this stage. The countries caught in domestic problems are generally not taken seriously by others.

Although the talks are due this year, the Chinese are not indicating when they will send their official level delegation for the eighth round, possibly because the seven rounds of talks held earlier have hardly made any dent on the boundary question. Some time back the Chinese suggested that the officials cannot resolve the boundary dispute and as such the dialogue should be raised to political level. Lately they have not reiterated the suggestion believing perhaps that the ball is in Indian court and that New Delhi has to make up its mind.

While India's position on the boundary question has remained frozen, it has come to realise that China has in fact hardened its attitude. Both countries have followed faulty policies. Big countries like India and China should have thought of ways to live in peace and friendship and not in an atmosphere of hostility. Suspensions have deepened after last year's Chinese intrusion in the Sumdorong Chu Valley and their decision to stay on there despite Indian protests and a cold winter. China has also come out with angry protests over India's granting Statehood to Arun-

achal Pradesh which has been claimed by China causing considerable disappointment in India.

Lately there are reports that China is redeploying some of its advance troops across the border in Arunachal Pradesh and in Sikkim. On the other hand, Beijing has made noises about Indian troop movements in the eastern sector with India making it clear that it is part of routine exercises and that some of the troops used for "Operation Brasstacks" are being reassigned to the eastern sector. Press reports might give the impression that the two countries are heading towards hostilities, but indications from within the Government do not see the situation getting out of hand although no one seems to be taking chances. Chinese troop movements and rapid development of infrastructure in Tibet are causing general concern in Delhi but many view it only as a part of geopolitical games nations play.

It is possible that the Indian Government has also made it known to Chinese Ambassador Li Liangning, who is making his farewell calls in Delhi, that China should not read meaning into routine Indian troop movement and the military exercise named as "Operation Chequerboard". This was wise considering the risks that can develop because of the misreading of signals by the two nations that have shown pronounced tendency to misunderstand each other.

At heights like Natu La and Jelep La and elsewhere in Sikkim, where Indian and Chinese troops are standing in almost an eyeball-to-eyeball position, odd situation can always develop but should not if nations conduct their affairs with a sense of responsibility.

Not that India should not take into account China's relationship with Pakistan. It is quite likely Beijing is trying to increase pressure on India to give a degree of assurance to its friend and ally on India's western border. It may not be surprising that China may be becoming more assertive just to convey that it cannot be counted out for having a say in South Asia. In a way, Beijing could be conveying a message to India's northern neighbours like Nepal (which is opening out to China and the rest of the world). Nevertheless, wisdom demands that India should explore the possibility of a boundary settlement with China. This view is shared by many in South Block but is not being pressed, mainly because they are not sure how the people will take a boundary agreement that is bound to involve give-and-take of territory along the northern border.

The Rajiv Gandhi Government is also not sure whether the Opposition parties will not exploit a boundary agreement with China by making it an election issue, notwithstanding the fact that privately many Opposition leaders are in favour of a border settlement with China. A political consensus on China policy is desirable but is unlikely in the near future in the context of the raised political temperature in Parliament and outside.

There is a view that a boundary settlement will amount to a sell-out to China. This may not be so. There should be ways when countries like India and China can sit together and work out a mutually satisfying settlement. It will involve giving up the habit of living in the past and the building of Sino-Indian relations anew, if necessary, by a give-and-take policy.

Mr Rajiv Gandhi and other leaders may not be saying so in public but there are enough indications to suggest that they have come to believe that a give-and-take policy is the only practical solution and that it can be consistent with India's honour, given a more accommodating approach by China than has been forthcoming so far.

There is no merit after all for countries to get stuck at a particular point of time. China and the United States were bitter enemies not long ago, but they decided to forget their quarrels and evolve a new relationship to meet the requirements of a new situation. For years China and the Soviet Union exchanged invectives, but they have now vastly improved their relations. Another important round of Sino-Soviet talks is on in Moscow to reduce the divide between two Communist giants.

Increasingly, influential people in the Government are realising that there are inherent risks in keeping northern borders with China unsettled for a long time. Unsettled borders lead to higher defence outlays and tie up several army divisions. For India, which has a two-front situation in view of its need to defend its border with both China and Pakistan, unsettled borders in the north can be costly both politically and financially. A satisfactory settlement with China can enable the country to concentrate on defence effort against Pakistan.

A boundary settlement with China can also provide the much-needed flexibility in foreign policy and possibly provide more options than India has. Dialogue with China is providing Moscow more options and Mr Mikhail Gorbachev advised India during his visit that India should think in terms of a negotiated settlement with China. It is doubtful whether the Soviet leader is in a position to offer his good offices for bringing about a Sino-Indian rapprochement, but India can make use of any opening provided by the Sino-Soviet dialogue.

A settlement with China does not and should not mean signing on the dotted line. The Chinese government may have realised over quarter of a century that a nation like India cannot be made to bend on its knees. Just like a frozen Indian attitude is undesirable for India, the Chinese leaders must also think that no government in India can really go in for even a give-and-take agreement that is not consistent with its honour. This means that not only India but China must also look afresh at its stand on the boundary question.

#### **Shift Demanded From Peaceful Nuclear Policy**

*BK281618 Delhi Domestic Service in English*

1530 GMT 28 Apr 87

[Text] The external affairs minister, Mr N. D. Tiwari, says that public opinion in the country demands a shift in the government's peaceful nuclear policy. Mr Tiwari was briefing the visiting Yugoslav federal secretary for information, Mr Svetozar Duratovic, about the situation created by U.S. arms supply to Pakistan and its nuclear weapons program in New Delhi today.

#### **Delhi Notes U.S. To Lease AWACS to Pakistan**

*BK300302 Delhi Domestic Service in English*

0240 GMT 30 Apr 87

[Text] The United States is reported to have agreed in principle to lease the radar surveillance aircraft AWACS to Pakistan. Officials in Washington and Islamabad have said that the request by Islamabad for this has been accepted by President Reagan's administration. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad that the request was made by the prime minister, Mr Junejo, in a letter to Mr Reagan. He said the lease will not entail any payment on Pakistan's part. Reports say that Pakistan wanted to buy the aircraft outright, but it has now decided to seek a lease agreement because it would mean that the aircraft would be provided in months instead of years. There are also reports from New York that AWACS would be manned by American crew on Pakistani soil.

Commenting on the proposal, a diplomatic observer said Pakistan in fact will be leasing its sky to the Americans. Correspondents say that a change in the U.S. law would be required to allow the lease agreement. New Delhi has been opposing the acquisition of these planes by Pakistan on the ground that these could pose a threat to India's security.

#### **Swedish Government Investigating Bofors Arms Deal**

*BK291640 Delhi Domestic Service in English*

1530 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Parliament was told today that the Swedish Government has asked its national audit board to make an auditing review of the Bofors arms deal. The board is to find out if any middleman was involved in the defense deal. This was stated in the Lok Sabha by the defense minister, Mr K.C. Pant. He said that the Swedish Government has also informed us that the review will be conducted speedily and will be completed by the end of next month.

Mr Pant said the Swedish Embassy in Delhi has supplied an English translation of the statement issued in Stockholm today. The statement said that the Swedish audit board may, if necessary, appoint a charter accountant to participate in the review. The board should take the advice of the military equipment inspectorate.

The statement further says that the Swedish Government assumes that Bofors will give the audit board all the necessary information regarding the transactions. The board will also examine available documents.

The statement recalls that India had made a request to the Swedish Government to try to ascertain if middlemen had been used in the Bofors deal. An important aspect of the negotiations for the Bofors contract was India's request that the Howitzer deal should be concluded directly between the parties without bringing in middlemen. This question was also raised during the talks between the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, and the then Swedish prime minister, Mr Olof Palme. In January last year, Mr Olof Palme informed Mr Gandhi that Bofors had declared that it wished to conclude the contract without any middleman.

The firm also wrote directly to the Defense Ministry in March last year confirming that no middlemen will be involved in the transaction.

Similar information was given in the Rajya Sabha by the minister of state for defense, Mr Arun Singh.

The Swedish trade minister, Mrs Anita Gradin, announced at a news conference in Stockholm that the national audit office would examine certain transactions in connection with the Bofors sale of 155 mm Howitzer guns to India in 1986. The investigation has been ordered in response to demands from the prime minister, Mr Rajiv Gandhi, that Sweden should look into the allegations made by the state run Swedish radio regarding payoffs to middlemen in this deal. It was alleged by the Swedish radio that Bofors promised \$16 million in kickbacks to Indian officials to secure the arms contract.

#### **Surface-to-Air Missile Test Launch Reported**

*BK291701 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
1530 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] India has made the first test launch of the surface-to-air missile as part of its guided missile program. This was announced in the Rajya Sabha today by the minister of state for defense, Mr Arun Singh. Intervening in the debate on the working of the Defense Ministry, he said it is a significant achievement but more test launches of the missile will be required.

The minister disclosed that the guided missile program, which includes development of surface-to-surface, surface-to-air, and air-to-surface missiles is going on well.

Mr Arun Singh outlined the progress made in various research and development activities in defense, particularly in the development of the main battle tank (MBT) and the light combat aircraft. He informed the members that success has been achieved on gun, armory, and tracks for MBT but there are

problems about the engine. The minister said if no success is achieved on the engine, the government will not hesitate from going in for an imported one. He said six prototypes are likely to be produced by the end of the decade for evaluation.

About the development of light combat aircraft, the minister said many laboratories in the country are working on it. He said 10 engines suitable to the frame of the aircraft now being developed will be imported and test flown. The program for indigenous development of the engine for the aircraft will proceed simultaneously.

Allaying members' apprehensions that allocation for research and development work in defense is very low, the minister said there has been a ninefold increase in the budget allocation during the last 7 years. A 15-year perspective plan for research and development has been prepared for the defense forces.

During the debate, members expressed concern over the deteriorating security environment in the region. They were particularly worried about Pakistan's attempt to acquire nuclear capability and the U.S. leasing AWACS to it.

Initiating the discussion, Mr Suresh Kalmadi, Congress-I, expressed the apprehension that Pakistan would use the sophisticated aircraft against India.

#### **Army Deserter Arrested for Robbery in Punjab**

*BK290316 Delhi Domestic Service in English  
0240 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] In Punjab, police have arrested an army deserter, Balbir Singh, and recovered a huge quantity of arms and ammunition and cash of 1.96 lakh rupees from his possession in Ludhiana on Monday [27 April] night. During interrogation, Balbir Singh has confessed his involvement in half a dozen cases including the Punjab National Bank robbery in Ludhiana in which 5.70 crore rupees was robbed in February this year.

**Aircraft Downed by Missile Near Afghan Border**

*BK291617 Karachi Domestic Service in English  
1607 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] A Pakistan Air Force aircraft while facing (?air formation) of an intruding Afghan aircraft near Miran Shah at midday today was hit by a missile and crashed near the Pak-Afghan border. The pilot ejected and was brought to his base.

**Spokesman on AWACS, Indian Nuclear Policy**

*BK291618 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu  
1500 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] Pakistan has expressed satisfaction at the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee's recommendations to continue U.S. aid [to Pakistan] even after 1987. A Foreign Office spokesman told newsmen in Islamabad that Pakistan hopes that the final bill approved by the U.S. Congress will be in accordance with the agreement under which a \$4.2 billion aid package was pledged for an additional 6 years. The spokesman said that the draft bill, as recommended by the congressional committee, contains several objectionable conditions that need to be rectified. Only a 2-year waiver of the Symington Amendment is a matter of specific concern for Pakistan as it will adversely affect the durability of and the trust in the aid program.

Commenting on Prime Minister Mohammad Khan Junejo's letter to President Reagan, the spokesman said this was a part of the U.S.-Pakistan negotiations for the acquisition of AWACS planes. The two governments have been considering this issue for the past 2 years but now it has assumed an extraordinary urgency because of barbaric bombing of Pakistani territory along Afghanistan border. Pakistan desires to acquire this plane on lease because these planes are very expensive. These planes, if sold, will be given to Pakistan permanently, but if leased, they will be given on a temporary basis. Besides, it also remains to be decided whether Pakistan should acquire AWACS or some other system, the spokesman added.

Commenting on the Indian defense minister's disclosure that India has decided to review its nuclear weapons option, the spokesman said that this announcement has made it imperative for those countries determined to check proliferation of nuclear weapons to raise their voices against this. It reflects that India is going to take a final step in this regard and wants to utilize the capability it had displayed by conducting nuclear explosions. Pakistan still believes that India can be made to agree to the proposal of keeping South Asia free from nuclear weapons. The spokesman regretted that India is again raising a rumpus about the nonexistent Pakistani nuclear threat to justify its already finalized decision to manufacture nuclear weapons. The fact is that Pakistan has no program for manufacturing an atomic bomb or any nuclear material. In order to keep South Asia free from nuclear weapons, Pakistan welcomes an impartial and nondiscriminatory inspection of the nuclear programs of the two countries to ascertain whether or not the programs are intended solely for peaceful purposes.

Concerning the reunification of all major groups of the Palestine Liberation Organization under the leadership of Yasir 'Arafat,

the spokesman said that Pakistan welcomes this move. It strongly supports the unity and solidarity among various groups of the PLO as is the case with other such organizations.

**Paper Views Ziaul Haq-Junejo Policy Differences**

*BK291507 Islamabad THE MUSLIM in English  
23 Apr 87 p 1, 8*

[By Anwar Iqbal]

[Excerpt] Islamabad, April 22: The three-day joint parliamentary debate on foreign policy ended tonight with a carefully prepared statement by the Prime Minister which on occasions, sounded more like a counter-statement to the President's inaugural speech on Sunday.

Earlier, the Foreign Minister wound up the proceedings of the three days but as Syed Fakhar Imam pointed out, provided answers only to some of the questions raised during the debate. The Diplomatic Gallery was full tonight and both the superpower's envoys were present.

The Prime Minister began his speech with a detailed itinerary of his visits abroad. Many were surprised why he chose to do so until they noticed the key words of his travel stories. "I was the first elected Prime Minister of Pakistan to visit Belgium. Second to visit the U.S. First to visit UK in so many years". And then he went on to add: "All the respect shown to me was only because I was representing an elected government. They were paying their respects to the process of democratisation that we have introduced. [no closing quotation mark as published]"

Soon one realised that he was doing exactly the same as the President did. Without making any direct reference to the Prime Minister's speech in London in which he had taken credit for lifting martial law, the President had implicitly criticised the civilian government and the Parliament for not sharing the credit with the armed forces. Like the President, the P.M. was advocating his constituency without any reference to the President's speech.

The President had also objected to all the credit being given to civilian government for the withdrawal of Indian troops from the borders. The ability and alertness of the armed forces also played an important role in their withdrawal, he had said.

The Prime Minister too dealt with this and very subtly. While talking about the SAARC [South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation], he suddenly went into the details of his meetings with Rajiv Gandhi and demonstrated how important was the role that he had played in disengaging the troops of the two countries from the borders.

Similarly, on Afghanistan, relations with Soviet Union and the American aid package, his views were slightly different from those of President. While talking about the Afghan refugees, the President had failed to mention that the local population of the NWFP were worried about the air raids from across the border. The P.M. did not. In fact he said that people were worried about their return and that's why a solution to the Afghan issue was

needed. As he had remained in the House most of the time, the P.M. must have sensed the feelings of some of the members regarding the refugees. Air Marshal (Retd) Nur Khan was prominent among those who criticised the president's statement about the Afghan refugees. [passage omitted on other proceedings of parliament]

## SRI LANKA

**Indian State Aid to Tamils 'Setback' to Peace Process**

BK291118 Colombo International Service in English  
1045 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] A government spokesman has described reports that the south Indian Tamil Nadu state government has allocated \$3.10 million for Sri Lankan Tamil terrorists as a setback to the peace process. The money is reportedly to be used for food, clothing, and medicine. The spokesman said it is not clear if the money will be channelled to the terrorist groups, but if it is, the Sri Lanka Government will protest strongly to the Indian Government. The Media Center said there were ample stocks of food at the CWE [Cooperative Wholesale Establishment] outlets in the northern province. Medical supplies are also available.

**Paper Cited on 'Affront'**

BK291053 Colombo LANKA PUWATH in English  
1013 GMT 29 Apr 87

["OANA/Pool" item]

[Text] Colombo, April 29 (LANKA PUWATH) — The Tamil Nadu government is reported to be planning to allocate U.S. dollars 3.2 million to be distributed among Sri Lankan Tamils who have been described as "freedom fighters" and "economically affected". The monies are expected to be channelled through "Indian rehabilitation agencies" since the state government has made it clear that it will not give these funds to the Sri Lanka Government. The funds will be utilised for providing food, clothing, and medical supplies to the Tamil people, a spokesman has said, states an editorial titled "Affront to Sri Lanka's Sovereignty" appearing in this morning's edition of the English language Sri Lankan daily *Island*.

The editorial (?continues):

The statement is clothed in ambiguity but several things are clear in spite of what one feels is an intentional ambivalence. Firstly, the Tamil Nadu government led by chief minister M.G. Ramachandran is planning to channel a large sum of money to Sri Lankan Tamils supposedly for humanitarian purposes. Secondly this is sought to be done over the collective head of the Sri Lanka Government and in fact on the grounds that the Sri Lanka Government would not give aid to the Sri Lankan Tamils.

It does not need any elaborate exposition of political theory or the proprieties of protocol to recognise that this can lead to a dangerous situation. Tamil Nadu is a state of the Indian Union and the first question is whether this act on the part of M.G. Ramachandran will not clash with the Indian Government's repeated protestations that it stands for Sri Lanka's territorial integrity.

As even a schoolboy knows among the Sri Lankan Tamils about whom the Tamil Nadu government has expressed such concern are organised groups of armed terrorists who have more than

once expressed their readiness to disrupt that same territorial integrity for which new Delhi supposedly stands. Is it then unreasonable to conclude that at least part of Ramachandran's money will not find its way into the hands of these elements?

Make no mistake. We are not saying that the large bulk [words indistinct] Tamil people of the north and the east (whom we are sure do not desire a separation of Sri Lanka) should be called upon to pay for the atrocities of the terrorists. In fact, it was as late as Sunday that we urged in these columns that difficult though it might be a distinction has to be drawn between the terrorists and the Tamil civilians in all campaigns the government will be mounting against the terrorists. We have repeatedly in these columns stressed the need to relay the fuel and communication restrictions which the government has imposed on the north. But this does not mean that a state government of India can by-pass the sovereign Government of Sri Lanka and channel aid through what are called "Indian rehabilitation agencies" supposedly for humanitarian work among the Tamil people. That will be an affront to the sovereignty of a government which is India's closest neighbour.

In fact this raises a question of vital importance to the Government of India. Will it tolerate a state government cooking a snook at a sovereign government with which India has good neighbourly relations in spite of all the convolutions which bilateral relations have been subjected to in recent times? To draw a parallel from India, how will the Indian Government like it if some other government seeks to send food, clothing, and medicine to the rebels who are fighting for a separate state of Kalistan?

In the case of Tamil Nadu the situation is further compounded by the fact that Tamil Nadu is only a state government. By extension therefore its decision to by pass a sovereign government with which India has good relations is an act of defiance of the Indian Government as well.

The Tamil Nadu state government and the union government of India cannot be unaware of the tense situation which has been created in Sri Lanka during the recent weeks. The Government and people of Sri Lanka are faced with an uphill (?struggle) to maintain peace and law and order in the face of the most diabolical schemes of the LTTE [Liberation Tigers of Tamil Eelam] and its junior agents of terror. The Government and people of Sri Lanka are committed to safeguarding the lives and property of the large numbers of the Tamil people who live outside the north and the east in this situation of communal tension.

The terrorists have given the government no option but to renew the assaults on their hide-outs in the north, but even in the midst of these attacks there are moderate elements calling for restraint and to minimise the effect on civilians of this military campaign.

In such a situation what Sri Lanka expects from Madras and New Delhi is sympathy and understanding.

What it seems to be getting, however, are acts of blatant provocation.

**U.S., USSR Have 'Understanding' To Confront Iran**

LD291941 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian

0740 GMT 29 Apr 87

[From the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps program]

[Text] The justice-seeking war of the combatants of Islam, the resistance and steadfastness of the courageous nation of Iran against global arrogance, and the vast reflection of these in the world, have created deep crises in all arrogant circles. The fear among the hegemonist powers, which united these powers earlier in order to destroy the newly established Islamic Republic, is now making them strive hard to avoid defeat, to save face, and to maintain their presence.

Today, after several years of the imposed war, the people of the world have realized that despite all claims of the arrogant mouthpieces and mass media, this is not, in fact, a war between Iran and Iraq, or a war between Arabs and Persians, but rather a war waged by the entire world of blasphemy against Islam, as demonstrated by the extensive and unstinting support provided by the enemies of Islam for the Iraqi aggressive regime.

At present, the two superpowers of the world — the United States and the USSR, which in the past were at odds on many principles — have reached an understanding to confront Islam and the fledgling Islamic Revolution. As we recently witnessed, the hireling and reactionary Arab leaders, who up to yesterday were stressing the need to keep the USSR out of the region, referring to it as posing a grave danger to the Middle East, have now come to terms with the necessity of maintaining the USSR's presence in the Persian Gulf and stress its importance. The treacherous and affiliated regime of Kuwait, too, openly invites the USSR to guard its oil tankers. Such actions of the satanic powers and their unity, despite their countless differences, show the despondency and weakness of the Kremlin and Washington authorities and the shaky foundations of the rule of the reactionary leaders, particularly the Government of Kuwait, thanks to the bravery and the relentless battle of the justice-seeking defenders of Islam in the course of the imposed war.

The revolutionary nation of Iran has fully realized that this war is not merely a battle against Saddam and the war-mongering Ba'thist regime of Iraq, rather, this is a war against all the arrogant ones and against the rule of oppression and aggression in the world. The enemies of Islam, by aiding Saddam today, are trying to maintain their presence and safeguard their interests in the region. It is for the same reason that they have employed all their might to save him. However, the courageous people of Iran, together with their powerful warriors, are determined to secure the victory of right against falsehood and Islam against blasphemy by overthrowing the infidel Saddamist regime ruling over Iraq. For the sake of this objective, they are prepared, in accordance with the instructions of our dear imam, to fight until their last dying breath and until the last man.

**'Strategic Unity' Toward Revolution**

NC291120 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian

0445 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Unattributed commentary from the "Developments on the Fronts" feature]

[Excerpts] One of the most interesting developments in the present phase of the war is the Kuwaiti Government's request that domineering governments allegedly ensure the safety of shipping in the Persian Gulf. The announcements by the Soviet Union and the United States that they are willing to help in this regard indicate a greater unity in opposition to the Islamic Revolution. Of course, there is no need to elaborate on the fact that we have witnessed on various occasions instances when the conflict of interest between the Eastern and Western powers is overshadowed by threats to their mutual interests, in which case the two superpowers enter the arena as one and extend the hand of friendship toward each other.

In addition to all relevant historical examples, there is the case of the war planned against the Islamic Revolution by those who would initiate aggression, followed by continued military and propagandistic assistance to the Iraqi Ba'th regime by the East and West to perpetuate the existence of this aggressive regime. This is vivid proof of the strategic unity of the [word indistinct] of world powers, which is clear to all.

In particular, the reasons for Eastern and Western animosity toward the Islamic Revolution have been explained by Mr Ardeshir-Larijani, the esteemed deputy minister of foreign affairs.

[Begin Ardeshir-Larijani recording] We can analyze the facts in terms of the Soviet opinion of the revolution and its belief about the cause of the war. Second, what do the West and the United States say in this regard? The Soviet view differs from that of the United States in that the latter thought the dimensions of the revolution were contained within the country's borders. They thought that a revolution within the confines of Iran could be restricted and even eliminated on the spot. They considered the future success of the revolution as a real danger to them. Hence, they thought: Before the revolution takes root, various departments are formed, and a new system established, before the message of the revolution transcends its frontiers to the other Islamic countries, we must strangle it in the mother country. All subsequent events support the theory that the Westerners firmly believed this at the time of the onset of the war.

From the Soviet point of view, it is possible that they better assessed the power of the revolution than did the Westerners. Of course the revolution had a message that is a threat to Soviet prestige on an international scale. This message is that Muslim nations, the Islamic community, has no inclination toward the leftist revolutionary theory, and it is not necessary for them to seek assistance from a power that claims revolution for the entire world. In fact, Islam's strength lies in its dynamism and delineation of a path. This message was also of interest to the Third World, indicating that a national movement could achieve fortune, success, and victory without the support of the Soviet Union, the United States, or even blocs of other countries. For

the Soviet Union, which claims to be a pioneer, the flagbearer of revolution, and a supporter of masses movements, this was a most unwelcome phenomenon. [end recording]

In principle, analysis of continuing U.S. threats and plots is less difficult, in light of the revolution's flourishing and proliferation. The people of the world are fully aware that the blows the revolution dealt to U.S. interests in the region, on the fronts, and on the international level are innumerable and irrevocable. This is the reason for Washington's ever-increasing antagonism toward the Islamic Republic.

In terms of Iranian-Soviet relations, we must assess its policy against the Islamic Revolution. There is no need to explain that with sophisticated armaments provided to the Ba'thist regime, direct or indirect economic cooperation, influence on the military nature of the Ba'thist aggressors of Iraq, and extensive propaganda in favor of the Ba'thist aggressors, the Soviet Government is playing an active role. And with their announcement that they are placing their vessels at the disposal of the Kuwaiti Government, the Soviets have taken another step.

The question arises: Has the Kremlin pondered this policy? Have the repercussions of this inimical policy — which will definitely affect mutual relations — been analyzed by Soviet policymakers? A recent review of Iranian-Soviet relations by the Islamic Republic of Iran should have sounded danger signals in the ears of our northern neighbor. To what extent will Moscow review its policy, and how much will it heed the effect on its interests? These are questions that will soon be answered. Let us listen again to Mr Ardeshir-Larijani.

[Begin recording] Perhaps the Soviet Union has become too used to exerting influence over Iran. This is an undesirable trait of the superpowers; looking at nations without respect for their territorial integrity, cultural heritage, or people's opinions. They concentrate on what is best for them and on the potential for influence and domination there, as our esteemed President Mr Khamene'i said at the Nonaligned Movement summit in Harare. This later came to be known as the Khamene'i doctrine: The message of our revolution is interesting for the world, especially with regard to domination and its acceptance. This was obviously not very appealing to the Soviet Union.

The Soviet Union undoubtedly knew of Iraq's planned attack on Iran. Iraq's weaponry is Soviet-made and of high quality, Soviet experts and technicians are present in Iraqi military ranks, and the Soviet Union has had an influence on Iraq for years. It is impossible to believe that they did not know of the attack. The Soviet Union is not a country to give a great deal of arms to another nation and then be unconcerned about its use. The fact that it has not adopted a policy against such use implies their agreement and willingness. Even the Soviet Union would not have been too unhappy if the Islamic Revolution had failed in its infancy, becoming an unfulfilled phenomenon. [end recording]

The indisputable experiences gained from the imposed war and the glorious victories attained by the resistant Iranian nation in its combat with the Ba'thist aggressors are immutable evidence and a warning to the great powers of the futility of their support for the enemy. The success, perseverance, and fortitude of the

Islamic Revolution in the face of plots, including the international ploy of so-called insecurity in the Persian Gulf, have made a great impression. Meanwhile, heeding these facts, the domineering powers should bear in mind that the Persian Gulf is fundamentally different from other venues of their experience. In the Persian Gulf there are no opportunities for retreat. If a government or governments enter the strategic waterway they will reach a point of no return, advancing toward a situation in which the balance of power in the region, which has so far preserved the peace, will be undone. The domineering strategists are aware that the realization of this phenomenon can result only in a widespread and multifaceted war. [passage omitted]

### Khamene'i Says Iraqi Supporters To Fall

LD291808 Tehran IRNA in English 1042 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Tehran, April 29, IRNA — President and head of the Supreme Defence Council, 'Ali Khamene'i said here Wednesday that in the Iraqi imposed war, Iran will not only bring Iraq to its knees but all Eastern and Western powers who support it as well.

The president, speaking to a group of families of the martyrs said that the Islamic Revolution coupled with the devotion of martyrs and resistance of their families guaranteed grandeur and might of Islam.

President Khamene'i added that devotion of the martyrs put an end to a century and a half of enemy plots and intrigues against Islam. He stressed that at present the most assertive policy was the Islamic policy and voice of Islam was the strongest voice throughout the world.

### Superpowers' Support Unable To Save Iraqi Regime

LD291635 Tehran IRNA in English 1624 GMT 29 Apr 87

[Text] Shiraz, Fars Prov., April 29, IRNA — Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati said here Wednesday that there will be only one ending to the Iraqi-imposed war and that is "the toppling of the ruling Ba'thist regime of Iraq." "Any other solution proposed by the superpowers or any other power is not acceptable to Iran," Velayati added.

Speaking in an interview, the foreign minister said "the situation of the Iraqi regime is so shaky that even the superpowers' support is unable to save the Ba'thist rulers."

On Kuwait's request for protection from the superpowers, Velayati said that what the Kuwaiti Government did is detrimental to both the region and Kuwait because it was Kuwait which invited these powers to interfere in the region. "Kuwait does not benefit from its proposal," he added.

"What will determine the fate of regional countries is the determination of Muslim nations not foreign powers," he noted.

The foreign minister reiterated that the task of maintaining the security of the region rests solely with regional countries, that it is these states alone who can determine their own fate. In the

past, he added, the superpowers did whatever they could in the Persian Gulf and elsewhere in the world.

The Islamic Republic has always stood and will continue to stand against any provocation or threat in the Persian Gulf because it believes that no foreign power is entitled to interfere in the region, Velayati said.

Commenting on the recently concluded meet of the Palestinian National Council in Algiers, Velayati said that Iran's stand on the issue is clear. Iran believes that occupied Palestine will be liberated only through armed struggle, he added.

Dr Velayati, who is also a pediatrician, is here attending the second international geo-medical congress commenced Saturday.

#### **Tehran Not To Attack Others After Iraq's 'Defeat'** *LD291540 Tehran IRNA in English 1520 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] London, April 29, IRNA — Iran will fight on until Saddam Husayn's regime is brought to justice, as the Nazis were in World War II, said Dr Kamal Kharrazi, the head of the Islamic Republic War Information Headquarters (WIH).

Dr Kharrazi said in an interview published here that after the defeat of Iraq, Iran will not attack other countries, but would defend itself against attacks by others. "We must punish the aggressor as the Europeans punished Hitler and the Nazis," Kharrazi told *Islamic World Review* magazine. "This is our main condition." As for war reparations, this would depend much on the future Iraqi regime, he said.

He said Iran has repeated its conditions for ending the war many times. Saddam and the Ba'th regime must go. "If they are allowed to stay" he asked "what is the guarantee that they would not attack us again?"

On suggestions that Iran would not confine itself after victory in Iraq, Kharrazi, who is also a member of the Supreme Defence Council, reiterated that Iran would not attack any country. Once Iran's demands are met, Kharrazi said, Iranian forces will return to the country's borders. "We would defend ourselves if attacked by others. Against Iraq we are defending our country. In order to defend we must punish the aggressor." In fact, he went on, such suggestions are propaganda aimed at motivating the Persian Gulf countries to support Iraq.

As in last year, the reporter asked, could Iran predict victory this year? Kharrazi said what Iran had previously said had been misinterpreted. "We said that it was going to be a year of fate and victory. Last year we achieved what we had set before us. The world has realised that an Iranian victory is near. It has been preparing itself to adjust to the new conditions. Our people are determined to continue the war until victory. We hope we will achieve our goals this year." But he stressed, "this is not a prediction. We will continue until we achieve our goals."

On U.S.-Iran relations and the arms-for-hostages deal, Kharrazi said the Americans wanted to "blackmail and pressure us" in the

future by involving others in the deal. This was a conspiracy. "Luckily we revealed the information before they could pressure us." He added, "if the U.S. changes its policy towards Iran, and stops supporting Israel in the Middle East, we are open to discussion about U.S.-Iran relations. But they have conspired against us... this is not how you establish relations with others."

#### **Navy Commander Warns U.S. Fleet Against Action** *LD291229 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] In a radio, television, and press conference this morning, the commander of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran announced: The Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, as the absolute force in the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman naval region, is prepared to confront any movement or conspiracy against the Islamic Revolution.

Commodore Mohammad Hoseyn Malekzadegan, referring to the success of the Navy in using and operating complex and advanced systems, said: In light of the faith, dedication, and self-sacrifice of its brave and committed personnel, the Navy is in a state of very good readiness. This force is equipped with the most advanced defensive equipment and has been able to put into operation all of its complex and modern missile systems, including advanced long-range shore-to-ship missiles; short, medium, and long-range ship-to-ship missiles; and air-to-sea missiles and to expand its operations in the entire region from the most northerly point in the Persian Gulf to the most southerly part of the Sea of Oman. He added: Contrary to the propaganda of the mass media of world arrogance, the Navy's missile defense system is equipped with a number of advanced systems and various modern missiles that have been based in special locations under the cover and support of the Air Force. They are not based in one fixed spot and enjoy very good mobility.

Emphasizing the readiness of the Islamic Republic of Iran to maintain the security of the Persian Gulf, he said: If there is any disruption in the movement of our ships and our imports and exports, this waterway will not be left open for any country.

Concerning the inspection and control of ships by Iran in the Strait of Hormuz, he emphasized: This is the right of the Islamic Republic and today even our enemies have admitted that, in view of the war by the Iraqi regime against Iran, it is the certain right of Iran to inspect ships. We will continue this inspection without exception and without having any concern for countries and powers. On a number of occasions we have even inspected U.S. ships.

Concerning the sale of Italian frigates to the Zionist Iraqi regime, the Navy commander said: In view of the fact that our coastline and the waters of the Persian Gulf and the Sea of Oman up to 500 km [figure as heard] are under the control and supervision of the Navy of the Islamic Republic of Iran, if those frigates are handed over to the Iraqi regime we intend — in the case of those frigates entering the region — to capture them intact or destroy them.

Concerning the Navy's new defensive plan, he said: In view of the recent propaganda clamor, the Navy has changed its defensive plans in accordance with the commands and views of the imam, and from now on we will defend ourselves in the 500 km [figure as heard] zone. We will not wait for the enemy forces to come forward and then to engage in defense.

He added: At the moment, our heavy units equipped with missiles are prepared in the waters of the Persian Gulf so that — in accordance with the decree of the imam of the nation — they can demonstrate their might in practice.

In conclusion, referring to the movement of the U.S. fleet in the region, Commodore Malekzadegan said: So far, that fleet has not engaged in any movement which is contrary to the interests of the Islamic Republic. Their movements have been on the basis of international regulations and in the open seas. However, if any movement or action is carried out against the interests of the Islamic Republic of Iran in any context whatsoever, we shall decisively confront that move.

#### **Musavi Cites Karbala'-10 'Significant Advances'**

*LD291636 Tehran IRNA in English 1621 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] Tehran, April 29, IRNA — Iranian Muslim combatants made significant advances in the Karbala'-10 operations and liberated vast areas in northern Iraq, despite Iraqi resistance, Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi told reporters here today.

Speaking after a Cabinet session Musavi said that the most important Iranian victory in the operations was the capture of strategic heights in the region, which he said overlook vast parts of the Iraqi territory.

The Baghdad regime is trying to play down the Iranian victories, the same as in it did with victories gained by Muslim combatants in Val-Fajr-8 operations and the liberation of the Iraqi port city of Al-Faw (February '86), said the prime minister. He described the enemy's efforts as being to no avail, because, he noted the new Iranian gains are testimony against the enemy's propaganda tirade.

The number of Iraqi officers and soldiers captured during Karbala'-10 attack, is proof also of the defeat sustained by Iraqi troops, Musavi said. "It certainly deprives Baghdad rulers from disclaiming the truth. [no end quotes as received]

On Labour Day (May 1st) Musavi said that his government is proud that it is supporting the working class in Iran and that the government is committed to working for their spiritual, political, and economic well being. "Workers enjoy special status in the Islamic Republic," he noted.

#### **Reporters Invited To Cover Victories**

*LD300749 Tehran IRNA in English 0746 GMT 30 Apr 87*

[Text] Tehran, April 30, IRNA — The War Information Headquarters (WIH) Thursday invited foreign reporters to travel to

Iran and cover victories of the Muslim forces in the course of Karbala'-10 operations launched in northeastern Iraq last Friday.

In a statement issued here the headquarters said that the interested journalists could contact Iranian diplomatic representative offices abroad to make necessary arrangements.

#### **Military Official Cited on 'Fath 5' Operations**

*LD291348 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 1030 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Report by unidentified Central News Unit correspondent in Bakhtaran]

[Text] Following the Fath series of operations within Iraq, 2,000 square km of Iraqi territory have been liberated and are being controlled by the Kurdish fighters and the forces commanded by the Ramadan headquarters of the Ground Forces of the Islamic Revolution Guards Corps.

The chief of staff of the Ramadan headquarters — the center of irregular warfare — described the achievements of the "Fath-5" operations in an interview given to correspondents of the domestic mass media this morning. He said: During these victorious operations, in addition to the killing or wounding of 1,000 Iraqi Ba'thist troops, 65 enemy bases were captured by the Peshmergas of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK), of the Democratic Party of Kurdistan (DPK), and by the Ramadan headquarters forces, and 312 Iraqi mercenary troops were taken prisoner by the forces opposing Saddam. Also, several home defense [Difa' al-Watani][personnel] from the [word indistinct] divisions surrendered to our combatants.

He added: During these operations the important and strategic heights of Buzar, Qirwan, Munkebeh, Kuh Rang, Qizil Armud, Pir-i Makrun, Sarmawand [all names as heard] were liberated. The Ramadan headquarters chief of staff then added: At the same time as the "Fath-5" operations the DPK and PUK forces and the forces of Rasul Mamend succeeded in liberating the Qareh Dagh District, 30 km from Al-Sulaymaniyah. Following these operations the cowardly enemy embarked on 15 heavy counterattacks, but each time, thanks to the courage and manliness of the Kurdish fighting forces and Islam's combatants, the enemy attacks were repulsed.

Referring to the enemy's latest stratagem in subjecting the Kurdish-inhabited villages and districts to chemical bombings he said: Twenty-five villages and the Qareh Dagh District were subjected to intense attacks by the Saddam regime over a period of several days, during which more than 500 were wounded and dozens were martyred. The traces of chemical bombs can still be seen in certain places. He mentioned the names of some of the villages subjected to chemical attacks as follows: Heletan, Dergelu, Kani Tu, Aghajeh, Sirwan, Kenarneh, Nolekteh, Barisan, Tutmeh, Kani Dil, Sineh, Holaku Kaveh, Khatti, Qizilir, Singir, Nuglu [all names as heard] and the town of Qareh Dagh.

Concluding his interview, the Ramadan headquarters chief of staff recalled the Saddam regime's plot in forcibly moving the

Kurdish fighting people to border regions near Turkey. He said: Through setting up camps on the Turkish border, the Iraqi Ba'thist regime is forcibly evicting the people of the Kurdish populated villages in Al-Sulaymaniyah, Irbil, and Kirkuk Provinces. He called on all the Muslim nations and on international forums not to remain silent with regard to this plot by the Iraqi Ba'thist regime and to save that country's oppressed people from the oppression and tyranny of the Iraqi regime.

At the end of this interview the Ramadan headquarters chief of staff said: At present all the north-south highways to within 40 km from Baghdad lack security, and from 5 pm until the next morning the highways are controlled by the Kurdish warriors and the forces commanded by the Ramadan headquarters.

**IRGC, Kurdish Forces 'Liberate Iraqi City**  
*LD291811 Tehran IRNA in English 1735 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] Tehran, April 29, IRNA — Muslim forces of the Islamic Revolution's Guards Corps (IRGC) and Peshmergas of Iraq's Patriotic Union of Kurdistan (PUK) liberated the city of Sankav [name as received], 200 kms north of Baghdad in Kirkuk Province, Tuesday.

According to IRGC Joint Headquarters the Muslim forces encircled and liberated the city after pitched battles with Ba'thist troops, during which a group of enemy soldiers were killed and wounded and a number of others taken prisoner.

The headquarters termed liberation of the city as "another fatal blow on Baghdad regime after victorious Fath-5 and Karbala'-10 operations."

**IRGC Forces Down Iraqi MiG Over Sulaymaniyah**  
*LD291707 Tehran IRNA in English 1644 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] Tehran, April 29, IRNA — A Soviet-made MiG fighter plane of the Iraqi Army was shot down by the anti-aircraft fire of the Ground Forces of Iran's Islamic Revolution's Guards Corp Wednesday.

The enemy plane was shot over the Karbala'-10 operational theater in Sulaymaniyah, northern Iraq.

**Communique No 2,821 Details Combat Operations**  
*LD291708 Tehran IRNA in English 1647 GMT 29 Apr 87*

[Text] Tehran, April 29, IRNA — At least 15 Iraqi soldiers were killed or wounded and one enemy munitions dump and several gun emplacements set ablaze in the southern fronts Tuesday when they were hit by Iranian artillery fire, said a military communique here Wednesday. Communique Number 2,821 released by the Joint Staff Commander of Iran's Armed Forces said that a number of Iraqi soldiers were killed and five enemy heavy weapons emplacements together with one truck were destroyed in a western front yesterday.

Some Iraqi patrol convoys attempting to infiltrate Iranian positions in Qasr-e-Shirin and Shur-Shirin yesterday were forced to flee under Iranian artillery fire.

In the northwestern fronts, Iranian patrol convoys successfully carried out intelligence gathering missions yesterday. A patrol unit discovered and seized a considerable amount of Iraqi mines upon its return from a mission.

On Tuesday, Iranian anti-aircraft fire repelled Iraqi air violations in Sar Dasht theater, northwestern fronts.

Muslim combatants of Iran shelled a heavy Iraqi vehicle column in Zurbatiyah yesterday inflicting substantial damage on the enemy column.

In Chazzabeh Tuesday, an Iraqi patrol unit suffered heavy casualties and was forced to flee when it came under Iranian artillery fire.

Iran's Navy on Monday released a cargo ship it had intercepted and escorted to a southern Iranian port for thorough inspection on April 26 after being satisfied that there was no Iraqi-destined cargo on board.

The Navy gunboats also intercepted and inspected two oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz Tuesday but allowed them to continue voyage after finding no suspicious cargo aboard them, the communique concluded.